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shrimps. In pursuing small fish they often leap a foot or two from the water. They are not very shy or very active; when one is hooked or speared the others crowd around as if in curiosity.

The male makes a very peculiar noise, "gu-gu," when caught. The female is larger than the male and deeper in the body. The air-bladder is very large and thick, spread in the greater part of the abdomen. The bladder in the male is thin, like paper.

In the spring the young of three inches swim close to the shore; by the rings on the scales we estimate these to be a year old; those of three feet in length as four years old, those of 6 to 6½ feet, 8 or 9 years old, this being the maximum size. The males seem to breed at the age of four years; the females develop more slowly.

Along with the *Totuava* occurs a related species, *Cynoscion reticulatus* (Günther). It is much smaller, less than three feet in length. Its colors are more lustrous, very beautiful green, blue and purple above and below posteriorly light yellow.

The eggs are larger than in the *Totuava* and the spawning season comes earlier. [This species, (unlike the *Totuava*) extends southward to Panama, and with other related forms, it is known as *Corvina*.]

EIICHIRO NAKASHIMA,
Kingsburg, Calif.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRESENCE OF *CARCHARODON* ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST DURING THE PAST SUMMER

As there exists some doubt whether the Great White Shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, was among the species present on the coast in this vicinity during the recent shark scare, the following evidence seems worth noting.

In a Broadway window there were recently on view two teeth of a freshly caught shark, indubitably

belonging to *Carcharodon carcharias*. On inquiry I was informed that they were secured from a shark caught on the New Jersey coast in the early part of June. The teeth were about an inch in height (including root), which would indicate a juvenile specimen of this species, 7 or 8 feet in length. This accords with the label accompanying the teeth, which said the shark was 7 feet long.

L. HUSSAKOF,
New York, N. Y.

[The editor has seen a mounted *Carcharodon carcharias* 7½ feet long taken off South Amboy, N. J., July 14, 1916, by Mr. Michael Schliesser, of 29 East 132d Street, N. Y.—J. T. N.]

NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THREE CALIFORNIA RAYS,

Plathyrrhinoides triseriatus (Jordan and Gilbert).

A ray of this species was found washed up on the beach immediately north of Point Conception, on July 13, 1916. This is the northernmost record for this species.

Raja binocularata Girard.

A large specimen of this giant ray was noted on the beach between San Simeon and Piedras Blancas, in northern San Luis Obispo County. A small one, 192 mm. long, was taken from the stomach of a Rockcod, *Sebastes auriculatus*, which was caught in about 60 feet of water off Pismo Beach, on the southern coast of the same county. These two records are the southernmost for this ray.

? *Manta birostris* (Walbaum).

Two rays were noted by the writer, several years ago, off the wharf at Redondo, in Los Angeles County. One was swimming near the surface, while the other was caught by hook and line. They measured